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United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region V

77 West Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Office of Superfund

Remedial & Enforcement Response Branch

Facsimile Cover Sheet

TO:



Paul Takaes, IEPA

Office phone: (217) 785-3912

FAX No. (217) 782-3258

From: Leah Evison

Office phone: (312) 886-4696

Office code: SR-6J

FAX: (312) 886-4071

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Paul, here is the sample locations for Segment F and the data table I have from the DRAFT report from the contractor. HOWEVER, this table is just maximum detects, not data from individual samples. I will call the contractor to get that info tomorrow, but perhaps meanwhile this will help your talking with HQ to get them more comfortable including Segment F in the listing. Unfortunately I am leaving the office in a few minutes and can't followup more today.

Leah

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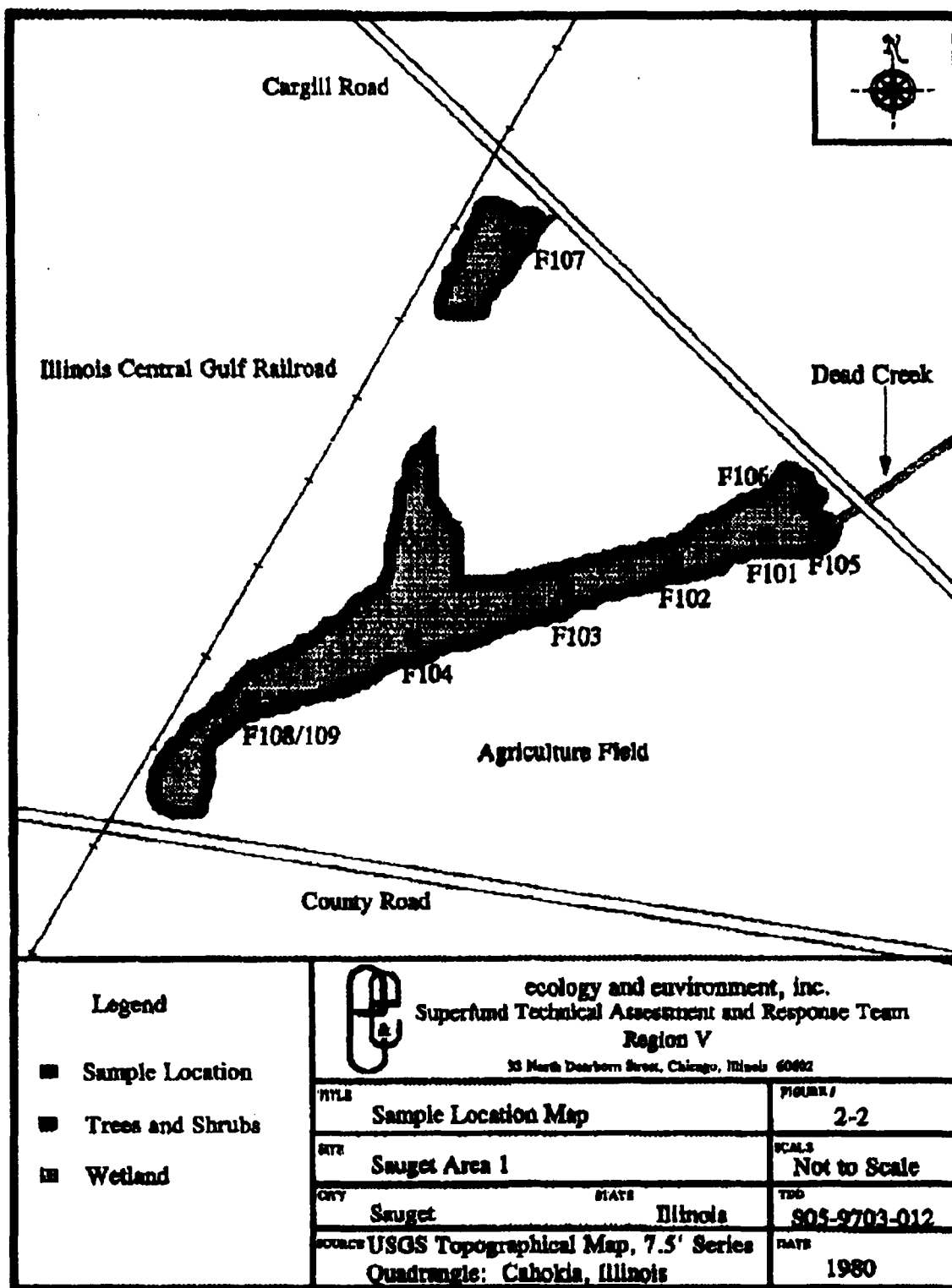


Table 2-1: Comparison of Site Sediment Contamination Data with Nonregulatory Sediment Quality Criteria.

Parameter	Maximum Detection ^a	SQC ^b		Hazard Quotient ^c	
		LEL	SEL	LEL	SEL
		mg/kg		no units	
Arsenic	276	6.0	33.0	46.0	8.4
Barium	228	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	16.3	0.6	10.0	27.2	1.6
Chromium	44.2	26.0	110	1.7	0.4
Lead	199	31.0	250	6.4	0.8
Mercury	0.55	0.2	2.0	2.8	0.3
PCB-1254	2.1	0.06	34.0	35.0	0.1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.63	-	-	-	-
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.52	0.170	320	3.1	0.0
Fluoranthene	0.62	0.750	1020	0.8	0.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.50	0.200	320	2.5	0.0
Dioxin ^d	211	2.5	25	84.4	8.4

a) Maximum detection refers to the highest level of contaminant found in the samples taken during the assessment.

b) The Sediment Quality Criteria (SQC) are based on the Ontario Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines (Forssand, et al. 1994) unless otherwise noted. Lowest Effect Level (LEL) refers to marginally polluted sediments in which ecotoxic effects become apparent, but the majority of sediment-dwelling organisms are not affected. Severe Effect Level (SEL) refers to heavily polluted sediments likely to affect the health of sediment-dwelling organisms.

c) Hazard Quotient = sample concentration/SQC

d) The analytical results for dioxin listed here were converted to dioxin 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalent. This maximum detection is compared with benchmark values obtained from EPA 1993. The value listed under LEL represents a concentration derived from no-effects thresholds for reproductive effects in mammalian wildlife. The value under SEL represents a concentration derived from doses expected to cause 50 to 100% mortality in embryos and young of sensitive mammalian wildlife species.